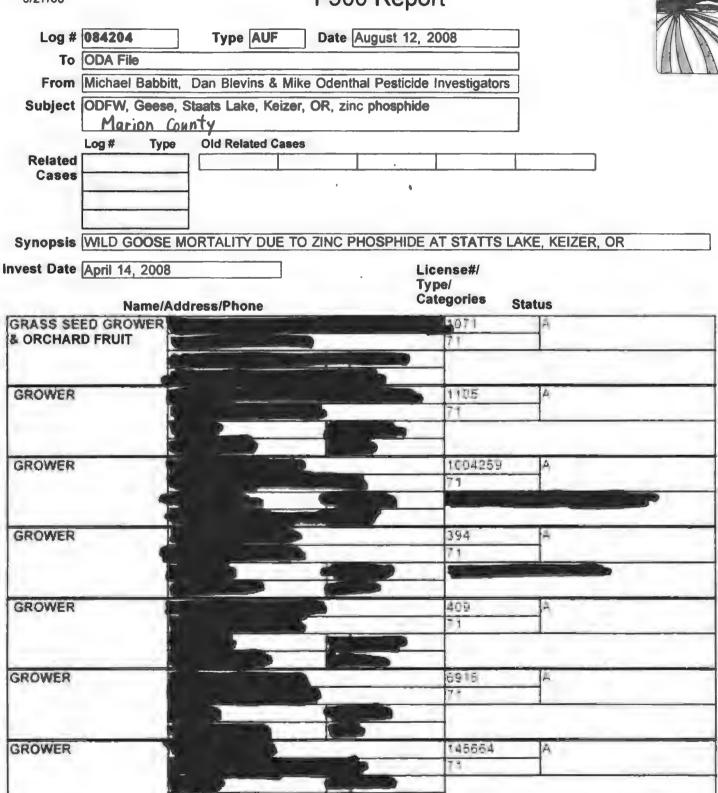


Rec. 9/25/2008 Update to T019527-001 and J019526-001 IO20123-001

Department of Agriculture 635 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97301-2532

8/27/08

F500 Report





Sample Information

Sample	Substrate	Analysis Requested	Results	MDL/Tolerance		
Sample Type/Product/Brand						
084204-1	Animal	necropsies at ODA,	asymptomatic			
goose carcas	S					
084204-2	Animal	zinc phosphide	28 ppm	0.010 ppm		
goose carcas	s, kept frozen					
084204-3	Animal	zinc phosphide	78 ppm	0.010 ppm		
goose carcas	s, thawed					
084204-4	Animal	zinc phosphide	7.1 ppm	0.010 ppm		
goose carcas	s, thawed					

Sample Notes

Collected by ODFW from Staats Lake, NW corner of River Road and Lockhaven Drive, Keizer, Marion county, Oregon. Placed in clean plastic bags. Given to ODA Pesticides Division on April 15, 2008. Kept in Division's sample refrigerator or freezer until taken by personal delivery to ODA Laboratory Services, Portland, Oregon.

OTHER SAMPLES - ANALYSIS

OTHER SAMPLES - RESULTS Source Sample ID Sub Results MDL/Tol	Source	Sample ID	Sub	Analysis	
Source Sample ID Sub Results MDL/Tol	OTHER SAMPLE	S - RESULTS			
		•			

Other Sample Notes

Dr. Peregine L. Wolf, ODFW sent frozen gastrointestinal tracts to Michigan State Diagnostic Lab on April 15, 2008. Phosphine gas was found By Michigan lab. Dr. Krysten Schuler, USGS National Wildlife Health Center, Madison WI did necropsy on two of the dead geese and sent parts to MSU for phosphine gas to test for zinc phosphide poisoning.

Additional Information

Photographs

Yes ○ No

License Review

All growers and pesticide dealers contacted were properly licensed.

Label Review

See attached zinc phosphide labels. All 24-C labels bands broadcast application of Zinc Phosphide during September 1 to April 30.

Registration Review

All of the attached labels for zinc phosphide products are registered in Oregon as pesticides in 2008.

STAATS LAKE, KEIZER, OR GEESE KILL ODA INV. #08204 NARRATIVE

April 14, 2008: Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC) Coordinator Kathleen Harvey, ODA Pesticides Division, received an e-mail inquiring about the cause of dead geese found at Staats Lake in Keizer. The message was from Dana, an executive assistant at the office of Senator Kurt Schrader (Democrat, Clackamas County). It was initially unclear whether these were new or recent occurrences, however Dale Mitchell, ODA Pesticides Assistant Administrator, learned from Special Agent Jim Stinebaugh of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that 63 dead geese had been picked up at Staats Lake since the evening of Thursday, April 10, 2008. Most had been collected on Thursday and Friday, with the numbers tapering off until Sunday.

Stinebaugh explained, a few necropsies had been conducted and had found no sign of Aspergillosis. The USFWS was studying the geese at Staats Lake – primarily by visual observations at daybreak – to try to discover their feeding grounds. It was not known whether a major feeding ground would be clearly identified, but it was thought the most likely site could be some perennial grass field within five miles of the lake.

The USFWS was having certain geese analyzed. Stinebaugh reported goose symptoms similar to those attributed to zinc phosphide (ZP), so it was expected that some of the geese would be analyzed for ZP by Michigan State University at Lansing. The laboratory of the U.S. Geological Survey National Wildlife Health Center, in Madison, Wisconsin, would conduct pathology analyses. (Dr. Peregrine (Perry) Wolff, DVM, an Oregon State Veterinarian in Corvallis, coordinated these analyses, and forwarded goose carcasses to the lab at Madison, which then shared some of them with the lab at Lansing.)

ODA Pesticides Division began agriculture use follow-up inspection number 084204.

The geese were almost exclusively adult cackling Canada geese (*Branta canadensis minima*), with a small number of another subspecies, Taverner's Canada goose (*B. c. taverneri*). Geese, along with ducks and swans, are in the family *Anatidae*. Substantial populations of these geese over-winter in the Willamette Valley; during the summer they breed in northerly regions such as southern Alaska and the Yukon Territory (<u>Peterson Field Guide to Western Birds</u>, 2d Ed., Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1961.)

It is thought that the tendency of cacklers to congregate more than other subspecies, and to thoroughly clean out food sources, might explain their great prevalence in the mortality reports.

According to Will High, ODFW Wildlife Biologist (retired), within recent decades the cacklers had changed their primary wintering grounds from California's Central Valley to the Willamette Valley. The current population is considered too small for the cacklers to function in their historic ecological and economical roles (such as providing food in Alaska), but too large to be easily managed in conjunction with agriculture in the

Willamette Valley. They cause substantial damage to grass seed crops in the Willamette Valley. Efforts to control damage caused by the geese must contend with their status as federally protected migratory birds. Hunting, an important tool in control of goose populations is somewhat limited in its effectiveness by the complexity of the licensing requirements.

Wildlife biologists have explained that the cacklers reside in the Willamette Valley from about September through April, and that they typically do not forage more than a few miles from their roosting sites, making about two foraging trips per day. The roosting sites are typically water bodies, while the feeding sites are generally grasslands. The short grasses maintained by people are particularly attractive to the geese, because they deny cover to predators. Other crops, such as sugar beets, also tend to attract geese. The obvious result of this, and of their carrying of weed seed, is that geese are sometimes destructive of crops. This is part of the reason the federal wildlife refuges were established in the Willamette Valley.

The grasses favored by the geese tend to be annual ryegrass, with perennial grasses being more important in the colder weather. The geese on grass fields have been analogized to mowing and fertilizing, and growers have found goose refuge lands to be suitable for grass seed production.

Past efforts by growers and refuge managers to cooperate in addressing goose damage have so far not been very productive.

Since 1999, dead geese have been found at Staats Lake and other (Willamette) Valley roosting areas. These incidents were discovered by or reported to ODFW, which found them to be in excess of normal mortality rates. Some of the deaths had been attributed to trauma or natural pathogens such as the fungus *Aspergillus*, but many or most of them were unexplained. Even the pathogens were often considered to be secondary to some unknown primary cause.

At Staats Lake the approximate tally of dead geese since 2000 was reported by ODFW as:

Autumn winter spring of 2000-01: ~200
Autumn winter spring of 2001-02: ~70 to 110
Autumn winter spring of 2002-03: 3
Autumn winter spring of 2003-04: 0
Autumn winter spring of 2004-05: ~140
Autumn winter spring of 2005-06: 31
Autumn winter spring of 2006-07: 0
Autumn winter spring of 2007-08: 63

Over the years large numbers of dead geese have been found at other Valley locations as well, especially during 2005. Those figures are not provided here.

Some of the dead geese listed above died from zinc phosphide (ZP) poisoning.

About 30 zinc phosphide rodenticide products are registered in Oregon; those sold in larger quantities, typically 50-pound bags, are restricted use pesticides (RUP). Generally, as allowed by the base labels, zinc phosphide can be applied to a variety of sites, including "croplands", where it can only be applied to rodent burrows. Special Local Needs (SLN) labels have been granted by EPA and Oregon that allow limited broadcasting of zinc phosphide onto grass grown for seed. This use is, however, prohibited from September 1 to April 30, when migratory geese are likely to be present. It is also prohibited if any geese have been seen on the site within the previous seven days. Several other restrictions also apply.

The two RUP zinc phosphide products observed on farms consisted of: Bell ZP Rodent Bait, EPA Registration Number 12455-17 and Hacco Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets, EPA Reg. No. 61282-49. See attached list of sites and or crops that these baits may be used, including aerial application. This notice was published in the ODA Pesticide Bulletin in the winter of 200 issues and is attached. Goose death and the issues of using zinc phosphide are published in summer of 2008 and Summer Fall of 2005 ODA Pesticide Bulletin as well.

On February 4, 2008 a Pesticide Advisory Notice Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed was posted on ODA's web site. This Pesticide Advisory Notice Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed notice was sent to grass seed growers, pesticide dealers and other interested parties.

On February 26, 2008 ODA Pesticide Division sponsored a meeting to discuss the current status of zinc phosphide for vole control in grass grown-for-seed fields. See attached invitation sent out, meeting agenda and list of 45 participants.

Of the sick and dying geese that biologists have associated with possible zinc phosphide poisoning, many have displayed a progressive paralysis, from the tail to the front. It appears that acute poisoning has led to drowning, or perhaps the birds have died in their sleep on the water. Other birds have reportedly "dropped dead out of the sky." It is of course likely that in at least some of these cases other causes are also involved.

Dr. Rex Sohn, DVM, of the Wildlife Health Center in Madison, has noted that ZP poisoned geese die quickly and retain good body condition without lesions. Some edema of lungs, livers, and other organs may occur. The birds typically have normal brain cholinesterase levels.

April 15, 2008: Rick Boatner, ODFW, the state biologist responsible for monitoring Staats Lake, brought samples of dead geese to ODA. He reported having seen, that morning, flocks of geese flying north from Staats Lake, and said he had seen flocks near Brooks.

Michael Babbitt, Investigator, ODA Pesticides, took one of the dead geese provided by Boatner (sample 084204-1) to the ODA Animal Health laboratory, where he watched Dr. Bruce Mueller necropsy it. Dr. Mueller was a veterinarian with the ODA Animal Health & Livestock Identification Division. He noted that the bird had been fat and healthy, although there was some post-mortem discoloration of the liver and intestines.

Brent Nicolas, Investigator, ODA Pesticides, took the rest of the dead geese provided by ODFW (samples 084204-2, 3, and 4) to ODA Laboratory Services in Portland.

On or about April 16, 2008: Nicolas sundered samples 2, 3, and 4 into portions for analyses or holding. ODA Pesticides asked the lab to treat each of the separate samples as follows:

Analyze the upper digestive tract (esophagi, crops, and presumably gizzards) for zinc phosphide, Priority 1.

Keep the lower digestive tract on hold.

Keep the feet on hold for possible organophosphate analysis; and

Keep the remainder of the carcass on hold.

April 17, 2008: A teleconference was held among ODA, ODFW, and USFWS, where at Mitchell explained that ODA would interview landowners or managers within a two-mile radius of Staats Lake. It was reported that the Madison lab had ruled out Aspergillosis as a cause of death.

Between April 15 and April 18, 2008 ODA collected zinc phosphide RUP sales information from 15 Oregon licensed pesticide dealers within the mid-Willamette Valley. A summary of RUP zinc phosphide sold by these pesticide dealers between March 1 and April 10, 2008 is attached. Sales data provided by these local pesticide dealers indicated that from March 1, 2008 to April 10, 2008 there were approximately 151 purchases of RUP ZP products. About six of these were purchasers within two miles of Staats Lake representing 1800 pounds of RUP zinc phosphide out of a total sold of 58,750 pounds. The total number of RUP Zinc phosphide sales collected by these pesticide dealers was from about 151 different purchasers that made a total of 162 purchases.

Between April 18 and April 22, 2008 ODA pesticide investigators collected property ownership data for a two mile radius around Staats Lake from the Marion and Polk County Assessor offices. Attached is the data showing property owners with acrage around Staats Lake.

April 21, 2008: A News Release was issued by ODFW, as a joint statement from ODA and USFWS as well as ODFW. It stated that the five of six dead geese found at Staats Lake that month had been found to contain ZP.

On April 22, 2008	a local concerned citizen, contacted OI	DA concerning
an April 22, 2008 article in the	Statesman Journal about Geese deaths a	at Staats Lake,
Keizer, OR. The grass field east	of his home at	
that has numerous chemica	als applied to it according to	described
white pellets or granular that was	s applied to the field in the last month. A	fter discussion
with Dale Mitchell, Assistant Ad	Iministrator Pesticides Division, Blevins	visited the site
and talked with	. Blevi	ins walked the
grass field in question and found	no granular or pellets, but it was raining	and had been
raining hard for several hours.	The field is farmed by	and during
interviews with	it was stated that fertilizer was put	on the field in
question.		

Michael Odenthal and Dan Blevins, Investigators, ODA Pesticides interviewed growers within the two mile radius of Staats Lake and addition growers that were large growers or growers that had purhased large quanities of RUP zinc phosphide baits, between April 21 and May 13, 2008. Areas that the RUP zinc phosphide bait was applied was observed as well as application appratus used to apply the bait was photographed. See attached photographs. Existing stocks of RUP zinc phosphide bait was observed and noted on attached field survey notes. Application sites made between April 4 and April 11, 2008 were observed and no pellets were observed in the application sites. All but one grower used some type of application apperatus to insure that RUP zinc pellets were placed into the rodent holes.

was the only grower that was interviewed that did not use an apparatus to apply the RUP zinc phosphide bait. Due to a language barrier, translated for Blevins while interviewing the applicators for 'applicators interviewed were: these applicators stated that while wearing "rubber" gloves hand baiting of Prozap ZP, EPA Reg. No. 61282-49 (SLN NO. OR-050009) was done by throwing the rodent bait into the rodent holes. Applicators stated that some of rodent bait may have not gotten into the rodent hole and left outside the rodent hole as the rodent bait was thrown into the rodent hole. Discussion between r and Blevins was that in the future some type of appratus would be used to apply the RUP zinc phosphide bait. According to Simplot Growers Solutions, Independence, OR restricted use pesticide records, , was the applictor license used to purschase the Prozap ZP. EPA Reg. No. 61282-49 (SLN NO. OR-050009) that these applicators used.

Blevins also contacted golf course and driving range in the area for and use of zinc phosphide in 2008. None was used the golf course and driving range. Blevins walked the golf course and driving range for evidence of evidence of any rodent holes. No holes or baiting was observed.

Salem Keizer School District and school's with in the two mile radius were contacted and no evidence of bait being used was found. There is a grass field between Saint Edwards Catholic Church and McNary High School farmed by

) but was not baited with zinc phosphide or any other rodent bait according to

April 28, 2008 Oregon Department of Agriculture Report of Laboratory Analysis shows: zinc phosphide at 28 ppm in frozen goose carcass and 78 ppm and 7.1 ppm in thawed goose carcass at a MDL of 0.010 ppm. See attached Report of Laboratory Analysis-Oregon Enforcement samples.

On April 30, 2008 a May 1st Geese Advisory Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed notice was posted on ODA's web site. There were 1700 copies of this May 1st Geese Advisory Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed notice sent to grass seed growers, pesticide dealers and other interested parties.

On May 13, 2008, Michael Odenthal and Dan Blevins, Investigators, ODA Pesticides, reported to USFWS (Stinebaugh) that they had completed their interviews with landowners managers, growers, and ZP purchasers within two miles of Staats Lake. Many of these parties had described how they applied ZP into vole holes or burrows; many had devised particular devices for the purpose. Substantial goose damage was reported as well. Stinebaugh reported that he had interviewed a retired biologist who lived near Staats Lake and had tracked the geese to the northeast. Further information on this may be forthcoming.

Babbitt called Dave Williams (503-326-2346), with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wildlife Services, and advised him of the ZP goose poisoning and the investigation thereof. Williams expressed familiarity with the matter, said he did not think deliberate misuse of rodenticide was a likely cause of the poisoning, and agreed that an advisory response would be appropriate.

On July 7, 2008, ODA, Pesticides Division distributed the attached letter to serve as a reminder about some of the restrictions on the Three Special Local Need pesticide labels which allow for above-ground use of zinc phosphide on grass grown for seed. This letter was distributed to the Oregon Seed Council and to pesticide dealers.

On August 12, 2008 Use Expiration Advisory Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed notice was posted on ODA's web site. This notice was distributed to the Oregon Seed Council, Oregonians for Food and Shelter, grass seed growers, pesticide dealers and other interested parties.

CONCLUSION

Although it is possible that other causes may have contributed to the goose mortality events described in this report, it is apparent that the ingestion of zinc phosphide resulted in death of several geese located at Staats Lake, Keizer Oregon. It is reasonable to presume that this had been in the form of rodenticide baits containing zinc phosphide.

The ultimate findings of this investigation do not identify a specific source or individual responsible for the goose mortality event. The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) will continue to coordinate its compliance monitoring and use investigations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. EPA and other state and federal agencies to prevent future wildlife incidents. Furthermore, ODA will continue its education and outreach efforts associated with rodenticide baits containing zinc phosphide. Specifically, ODA will focus its efforts on agricultural producers, grass seed grower associations and other agriculture industries using zinc phosphide. ODA will also continue to disseminate zinc phosphide use information, labeling and restrictions to pesticide applicators and pesticide dealers to insure geese will not be harmed.

clam only including the attachments marked with or " Ness Mastrota

ATTACHMENTS

- ✓ I. Pesticide Complaint Log for Agricultural Use Follow-up Inspection 084204
 - 2. Summary of Grower Purchases of RUP zinc phosphide in Mid-Willamette Valley
 - 3. Polk and Marion County Assessors office tax records for ownership of acreage Property within a two-mile radius of Staats Lake
- ✓ 4. Statesman Journal articles on Geese deaths in Keizer
- √ 5. E-mails for networking government agencies involved in geese death
- √6. May 1st Geese Advisory Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed
- √7. Letter serving as reminder of the Special Local Need pesticide labels for use of zinc phosphide on grass grown for seed
- ✓ 8. Use Expiration Advisory Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed
- 9. ODA Pesticide Bulletin Winter 2008 with Pesticide Advisory Notice zinc phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed
- ✓ 10. ODA Pesticide Bulletin Summer 2008 with Geese Killed by ZP
- ✓ 11. ODA Pesticide Bulletin Summer/Fall 2005 with Goose Death Investigation
 - 12. ODA invitation for February 26, 2008 Zinc Phosphide meeting
 - 13. ODA meeting Agenda for February 26, 2008 Zinc Phosphide meeting
 - 14. List of participants at February 26, 2008 Zinc Phosphide meeting
- ✓ 15. List of Commercial RUP zinc phosphide products registered in Oregon
- ✓ 16. Broadcast summary for zinc phosphide products EPA # 12455-17 and 61282-49
 - 17. Copy of Bell ZP Rodent Bait AG, EPA Reg. No. 12455-17 label
 - 18. Copy of SLN # OR-050031 Bell ZP Rodent Bait AG, EPA Reg. No. 12455-17 label
 - 19. Copy of SLN # OR-99034 Bell ZP Rodent Bait AG, EPA Reg. No. 12455-17 label
 - 20. Copy of Hacco Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets, EPA Reg. No. 61282-49 label

- 21. Copy of SLN #OR-05009 Hacco Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets, EPA Reg. No. 61282-49 label
- 22. Copy of SLN #OR-050010 Hacco Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets, EPA Reg. No. 61282-49 label
- 23. Copy of SLN #OR-050032 Hacco Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets, EPA Reg. No. 61282-49 label
- 24. Copy of Hacco Prozap Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait, EPA Reg. No. 61282-14 label
- 25. Copy of SLN #OR-990009 Hacco Prozap Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait, EPA Reg. No. 61282-14 label
- ✓ 26. Laboratory analytical report for ODA Laboratory Services for investigation number 084204
 - 27. Grower Interview sheet for 2008 Zinc Phosphide Rodenticide usage with photographs
 - 28. Grower Private Pesticide Applicator licensing information
 - 29. Pesticide Dealer licensing information
 - 30. Goggle Earth maps of two-mile radius of Staats Lake, Keizer

4/16/08

Pesticide Complaint Log

ODA Rep	Babbitt	Date 04/14/08	Name Dana, Sen Schrader's office, USFWS, Staats Lake, dead geese
Address	River Road & Lo	ockhaven Drive	City Keizer State OR Zip 97303
County	Marion	Ph/H	Ph/W
Received From	Complainant ☐ Contractor's E	DEQ HD	
Relationship	Another Ager □ Competitor	ncy ☐ Customer ☐ ☐ Employee 🔀	
Nature	☐ Business Prace ☐ Distribution ☐ Licensing ☐ Pesticide Res	☐ Right of Way ☐ Structural Ins	uistration Use Agricultural Use Non-agricultural Use Aquatic Use Structural Exterior spection Use Forestry Use Structural Interior Use Lawn Care Other
Application Meth	☐ Air ☐ Aquatic ☐ Chemigation ☐ Fumigation ☐ Ground ☐ Structural ☑ Unknown		
Pesticide Type	☐ Avicide ☐ Fungicide ☐ Insecticide ☐ Rodenticide ☐ Fumigant ☐ Herbicide ☐ Nematicide ☑ Other		
Product Name	unknown or N/A		
Application Date	unknown	Application	Time Crop unknown
Operator Name	unknown		
Address			City State
Zip		Phone/H	Phone/W
Licensed	☐ Yes 🔀 No	License No	License Type Status
Applicator Name	unknown		
Address			City State
Zip		Phone/H	Phone/W
Licensed	☐ Yes 🔀 No	License No	License Type Status
	☐ Yes 🛛 No	Date Sent	Invest Initiated Yes No Date Initiated 4/14/2008
Invest. Type		Case Name ODFW, G	
	Why No Investigation ☐ Civil Matter ☐ Insufficient Information ☐ No Violation of ORS 634 ☐ Information Only ☐ No Response ☑ Referral to Another Agency		
	084204 USFWS, ODFW, PA		erral 4/14/2008 Adverse Health Claimed Yes

Summary

April 14, 2008: Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC) Coordinator Kathleen Harvey, ODA Pesticides, received an e-mail inquiring about the cause of dead geese found at Staats Lake in Keizer. The message was from Dana, an executive assistant at Senator Schrader's office. It was initially unclear whether these were new or recent occurrences, but Dale Mitchell, ODA Pesticides Assistant Administrator, learned from Special Agent Jim Stinebaugh of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that 63 geese had been picked up at Staats Lake since the evening of Thursday, April 10, 2008. Most had been collected on Thursday and Friday, with the numbers tapering off until Sunday. The USFWS was having certain geese analyzed; Stinebaugh reported goose symptoms similar to those of zinc phosphide. Two geese were saved by feeding them charcoal. Stinebaugh said that Rick Boatner, ODFW, was the state biologist monitoring the Take.

April 15, 2008: Boatner brought samples of dead geese to ODA. See ODA Pesticides Inv. # 084204.

From: "Sen Schrader" < Schrader. Sen@state.or.us>

Subject: Staats Lake, Keizer, OR

Date: April 14, 2008 9:09:50 AM PDT

To: <parc@oda.state.or.us>

Why are the geese on Staats Lake dying? Dana, EA



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News

Geese deaths in Keizer tied to pesticide

Investigators are tracking sales of the rodent poison BY ALAN GUSTAFSON . STATESMAN JOURNAL

April 22, 2008

Test results link a rodent-killing pesticide to a large die-off of Canada cackling geese at Staats Lake in Keizer, officials said Monday.

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Now, investigators are tracking pesticide sales in the Keizer area to determine where the restricteduse pesticide was applied and whether it was done legally.

Zinc phosphide is primarily used by farmers and golf course managers to control small rodents, such as voles, mice and ground squirrels, particularly in grass fields where rodents cause significant damage to crops, officials said. It is highly toxic to rodents, birds, fish and other wildlife. When zinc phosphide is ingested, it is converted by stomach acids to phosphene gas, which attacks the heart, kidney and liver. Death results from heart and kidney failure.

Recently, 67 dead geese were found at the private lake in Keizer.

Five of six samples taken from goose carcasses

tested positive for zinc phosphide, according to results from Michigan State University's Center for Integrative Toxicology.

The lab results suggest that zinc phosphide was the primary cause of the mass bird deaths, said Dale Mitchell, assistant administrator of the pesticides division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Classified as a restricted use pesticide, zinc phosphide can only be sold at licensed facilities, Mitchell said. He said the agency is working with local pesticide dealers to identify recent purchasers of products containing the material.

"We're in the process of gathering information on recent purchases, then we intend on interviewing parties within the general vicinity to try to get a feeling for the use patterns of the material," Mrtchell said.

As it stands, officials said, it's not known whether misuse of the pesticide occurred.

"Number one, we want to make sure that the materials are being used according to label directions," Mitchell said. "And number two, if there is a misuse of the product, contrary to label instructions, then we need to communicate that to the parties."

If the Department of Agriculture identifies an unlawful use of the pesticide, the agency will take enforcement action, he said.

Sixty-seven dead geese recently were found at Staats Lake in Keizer. The outbreak started April 11 and continued for several days. No dead geese have been found at the private lake since April 16, officials said.

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Silverton burglary suspects have long criminal records (6) Last four sentenced in tobacco tax-evasion ring Car free but not carefree for a day Farmers, growers assess possible damage after cold snap Gilbert museum gets \$60,000 in grants Three people injured in crash

In the past, large die-offs of Canada geese occurred at Staats Lake in 2007, 2005, 2001 and 2000, newspaper reports indicate. Previous investigations linked bird fatalities to aspergillosios, a fungal infection of the lungs, and to pesticide contamination.

In 2005, Mitchell said, zinc phosphide was linked to bird deaths at Staats Lake and at a few other locations in the Willamette Valley.

"Our agency, working with state Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife, did extensive outreach and communication to the user community, parties that would be using zinc phosphide products, in regards to the lawful use of the materials," he said.

agustafs@StatesmanJournal.com or (503) 399-6709

in your voice





I hate the use of pesticides, insecticides and other earth unfriendly materials. We humans in our encroachment with Nature are slowly but surely contaminating and killing

I read recently about two ranchers in Colorado who shot and killed over three dozen elk (including cows and calves) who had the temerity to eat some of their

4/22/2008 3 18 43 PM

Recommend

Report Abuse



HDDaiy wrote

If I were an investigator, the first place I would check would be the golf course. They have always hated the damage geese do to the greens and the fairways. I doubt that this incident was accidental, but that s just me being cynical. If it was intentional, I would like to see the perpetrator have to pay a HUGE fine and maybe housing in an iron apartment for awhile, but that s just me being an animal lover. 4/22/2008 8:12:00 AM

Recommend (1)

Report Abuse



soapbox55 wrote

This product is ending up in the water as well. Not just the geese where ever that fed at. We are discovering it is not "better living through chemistry" that we have, but a better living that is slowing killing us and the life around us off. Everything ends up in the water sooner or later. 4/22/2008 7:09:58 AM

Recommend (2)

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News

Keizer lake's dead geese raise alarm

Wildlife officials hope federal lab finds explanation BY ALAN GUSTAFSON • STATESMAN JOURNAL

April 15, 2008

Large numbers of Canada cackling geese keep dying at Staats Lake in Keizer.



It's a mysterious trend that alarms some people who live near the private take and hate to see the waterfowl sanctuary become a graveyard.

"We feel kind of like it's the canary in the coal mine," Keizer resident Debbie Lowery said. "It's a sign to me that something in our ecosystem is not quite right."

About 60 dead geese were recovered at the lake from Friday through Monday, said Brad Bales, the migratory game bird coordinator for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Laboratory testing of goose carcasses will be done at the National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wis. Results from the federal lab should be known within 10 days, Bales said Monday

Newspaper reports indicate that large die-offs of geese previously occurred at Staats Lake in 2007, 2005, 2001 and 2000.

Bales said the lake itself doesn't appear to be the culprit. Previous investigations linked bird fatalities to aspergillosios, a fungal infection of the lungs, and to pesticide contamination, he said.

"In the past, it has not been anything directly related to Staats Lake," he said. "It's just that it's a heavy goose-roosting area. They may be sick when they get there and that's just where they seem to perish."

Investigators who looked into the earlier cases stopped short of determining where the geese may have ingested lethal amounts of pesticide, Bales said.

"We never really tracked down the exact source, so we don't know where the contamination might have occurred," he said.

Canada cackling geese nest in western Alaska and venture into the Willamette Valley during the winter season. They fly and roost in large flocks, often comprising several thousands of birds.

Lise Payne said she was stunned to come across dozens of dead geese Friday morning as she took her customary walk around the 60-acre lake.

"There were almost 40 birds dead," she said. "I mean, they were just lying side by side."

Payne, who moved with her husband to Keizer from Hawaii in October, said she long will remember the sight of the dead geese, and she's intensely curious about what killed them.

"It's heartbreaking," she said. "I'm still upset. Oregon is supposed to be such a green state."

Lowery, who has lived near Staats Lake for five years, said it's hard to fathorn why the prime bird-watching setting has become a recurring place for geese to die.

People who find large numbers of dead birds of any kind are encouraged to call the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife hotline at (866) 968-2600.

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"Maybe it's a cemetery lake, I don't know," she said. "Why they all flock to our lake to die is kind of weird."

The Keizer case could take on more significance if large numbers of geese turn up dead at other roosting places in the Willamette Valley, Bales said.

"There are a lot of things out there that birds can die of," he said. "We're just concerned about how widespread it is. If this is happening on a big scale, affecting a lot of areas, hopefully we'll be getting that information and be able to kind of pinpoint it a little better."

agustafs@StatesmanJournal.com or (503) 399-6709

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News

Geese deaths in Keizer tied to pesticide

Investigators are tracking sales of the rodent poison BY ALAN GUSTAFSON . STATESMAN JOURNAL

April 22, 2008

Test results link a rodent-killing pesticide to a large die-off of Canada cackling geese at Staats Lake in Keizer, officials said Monday.



Now, investigators are tracking pesticide sales in the Keizer area to determine where the restricteduse pesticide was applied and whether it was done legally.

Zinc phosphide is primarily used by farmers and golf course managers to control small rodents. such as voles, mice and ground squirrels, particularly in grass fields where rodents cause significant damage to crops, officials said. It is highly toxic to rodents, birds, fish and other wildlife. When zinc phosphide is ingested, it is converted by stomach acids to phosphene gas, which attacks the heart, kidney and liver. Death results from heart and kidney failure.

Recently, 67 dead geese were found at the private lake in Keizer.

Five of six samples taken from goose carcasses

tested positive for zinc phosphide, according to results from Michigan State University's Center for Integrative Toxicology.

The lab results suggest that zinc phosphide was the primary cause of the mass bird deaths, said Dale Mitchell, assistant administrator of the pesticides division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Classified as a restricted use pesticide, zinc phosphide can only be sold at licensed facilities, Mitchell said. He said the agency is working with local pesticide dealers to identify recent purchasers of products containing the material.

"We're in the process of gathering information on recent purchases, then we intend on interviewing parties within the general vicinity to try to get a feeling for the use patterns of the material," Mitchell said.

As it stands, officials said, it's not known whether misuse of the pesticide occurred.

"Number one, we want to make sure that the materials are being used according to label directions," Mitchell said. "And number two, if there is a misuse of the product, contrary to label instructions, then we need to communicate that to the parties."

If the Department of Agriculture identifies an unlawful use of the pesticide, the agency will take enforcement action, he said.

Sixty-seven dead geese recently were found at Staats Lake in Keizer. The outbreak started April 11 and continued for several days. No dead geese have been found at the private lake since April 16, officials said.

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In the past, large die-offs of Canada geese occurred at Staats Lake in 2007, 2005, 2001 and 2000, newspaper reports indicate. Previous investigations linked bird fatalities to aspergillosios, a fungal infection of the lungs, and to pesticide contamination.

In 2005, Mitchell said, zinc phosphide was linked to bird deaths at Staats Lake and at a few other locations in the Willamette Valley.

"Our agency, working with state Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife, did extensive outreach and communication to the user community, parties that would be using zinc phosphide products, in regards to the lawful use of the materials," he said.

agustafs@StatesmanJournal.com or (503) 399-6709

in your voice





orygone wrote:

I hate the use of pesticides, insecticides and other earth unfriendly materials. We humans in our encroachment with Nature are slowly but surely contaminating and killing.

I read recently about two ranchers in Colorado who shot and killed over three dozen elk (including cows and calves) who had the temerity to eat some of their hay.

4/22/2008 3 18 43 PM

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HDDaiv wrote:

If I were an investigator, the first place I would check would be the golf course. They have always hated the damage geese do to the greens and the fairways. I doubt that this incident was accidental, but that s just me being cynical. If it was intentional, I would like to see the perpetrator have to pay a HUGE fine and maybe housing in an iron apartment for awhile, but that s just me being an animal lover . 4/22/2008 8:12:00 AM

Recommend (1)

Report Abuse



soapbox55 wrote:

This product is ending up in the water as well. Not just the geese where ever that fed at. We are discovering it is not "better living through chemistry" that we have, but a better living that is slowing killing us and the life around us off. Everything ends up in the water sooner or later.

4/22/2008 7:09:58 AM

Recommend (2)

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From: Kathleen G Harvey kharvey@oda.state.or.us

Subject: Staats Lake

Date: April 14, 2008 10:40:09 AM PDT

To: Dale Mitchel <Dale.L.Mitchell@state.or.us>, Michael Babbitt

<mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us>, Daniel Blevins <dblevins@oda.state.or.us>

63 geese have been picked up at Staats Lake, Keizer since Thursday night. The largest amount were picked up on Thursday and Friday, with the numbers tapering off until Sunday. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is having certain geese analyzed, but Rick Kepler says that Jim Steinbaugh thinks that it is zinc phosphide. The symptoms are the same. Two geese were saved by feeding them charcoal.

Kathleen

From: Dale Mitchel dmitchel@oda.state.or.us

Subject: Fwd: Staats Lake

Date: April 14, 2008 11:34:12 AM PDT

To: Christopher K Kirby <ckirby@oda.state.or.us>

Cc: Daniel K Blevins dblevins@oda.state.or.us, Michael J Babbitt

<mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us>

Begin forwarded message:

From: Kathleen G Harvey < Kathleen.G.Harvey@state.or.us>

Date: April 14, 2008 10:40:09 AM PDT

To: Dale Mitchel < Dale.L.Mitchell@state.or.us>, Michael Babbitt

< Michael. J. Babbitt@state.or.us >, Daniel Blevins < Daniel. K. Blevins@state.or.us >

Subject: Staats Lake

63 geese have been picked up at Staats Lake, Keizer since Thursday night. The largest amount were picked up on Thursday and Friday, with the numbers tapering off until Sunday. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is having certain geese analyzed, but Rick Kepler says that Jim Steinbaugh thinks that it is zinc phosphide. The symptoms are the same. Two geese were saved by feeding them charcoal.

Kathleen

From: Dale Mitchel dmitchel@oda.state.or.us

Subject: Fwd: Staats Lake cackler die-off

Onle April 14, 2008 4:19:56 PM PDT

Kathleen G Harvey <Kathleen.G.Harvey@state.or.us>, Michael J Babbitt <mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us>, Daniel K Blevins <dblevins@oda.state.or.us>,

Michael L Odenthal <modentha@oda.state.or.us>

Cc Christopher K Kirby <ckirby@oda.state.or.us>, Janet E Fults

<jfults@oda.state.or.us>

FYI

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jim Stinebaugh@fws.gov

Date: April 11 2008 1:07:27 PM PDT

To: "Dale Mitchel" < dmitchel@oda.state.or.us > Subject: Fw: Staats Lake cackler die-off

I will be looking into this further on Monday.

Jim Stinebaugh

Sent from Blackberry Handheld

---- Original Message -----

From: "Peregrine Wolff" [Peregrine.L.Wolff@state.or.us]

Sent: 04/11/2008 12:29 PM MST

To: "Krysten L Schuler" < kschuler@usgs.gov>

Cc: "Bradley Bales" < Bradley.D.Bales@state.or.us>; "Colin Gillin" < Colin.M.Gillin@state.or.us>;

Jim Stinebaugh

Subject: Staats Lake cackler die-off

Hi Krysten -

We have 44 dead cacklers today from Staats Lake.

6 have been collected and frozen. Rick Boatner will be collecting the rest this afternoon and will check for more dead birds over the weekend. We will also hold a number of birds in the cooler in case this is acute Aspergillosis. 3 were seen alive, but sick, and Rick will collect those and euthanize them. We suspect Zn phosphide, so Rick will also drive around to see if any birds

are dead or dying in neighboring agricultural fields.

Rick is working on the submission form and I will forward it this afternoon with the plan to send the birds on Monday.

Cheers,

Peri

Peregrine L. Wolff, DVM
Wildlife Veterinarian
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
7118 NE Vandenberg Ave.
Corvallis, OR 97330
(541) 757-4186 x 247 -OFFICE
(541) 757-4252 - FAX
(541) 207-7305 - CELL

From: Dale Mitchel dmitchel@oda.state.or.us

Subject: Fwd: Re: Goose Samples

Date: April 15, 2008 3:38:56 PM PDT

To: Michael J Babbitt <mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us>, Daniel K Blevins

<dblevins@oda.state.or.us>, Kathleen G Harvey

<Kathleen.G.Harvey@state.or.us>, Michael L Odenthal

<modentha@oda.state.or.us>

Cc: Christopher K Kirby < ckirby@oda.state.or.us>, Bruce A Pokarney

<bpokarne@oda.state.or.us>, Liu.linda@epa.gov

FYI

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jim Stinebaugh@fws.gov
Date: April 15, 2008 3:16:46 PM PDT

To: "Peregrine Wolff" < Peregrine.L.Wolff@state.or.us>

Cc: "Dale Mitchel" < dmitchel@oda.state.or.us >

Subject: Re:

Thanks Perry.
Jim Stinebaugh

Sent from Blackberry Handheld

---- Original Message -----

From: "Peregrine Wolff" [Peregrine.L.Wolff@state.or.us]

Sent: 04/15/2008 03:14 PM MST

To: "Bradley Bales" < <u>Bradley.D.Bales@state.or.us</u>>; "Colin Gillin" < <u>Colin.M.Gillin@state.or.us</u>>; "Rick Boatner" < <u>Rick.J.Boatner@state.or.us</u>>; "Richard Green" < <u>Richard.L.Green@state.or.us</u>>; "Michelle Dennehy" < <u>Michelle.N.Dennehy@state.or.us</u>>

Cc: Jim Stinebaugh; "Bildfell, Rob" < Rob. Bildfell@oregonstate.edu >

Hi all -

I sent 2 frozen cacklers and 6 frozen gastrointestinal tracts to Michigan State Diagnostic Lab. This lab does the testing for phosphine gas. This is the lab that

NWHC also uses.

I have requested that the samples be run STAT. The toxicologist felt that we would have results by Friday.

Peregrine L. Wolff, DVM
Wildlife Veterinarian
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
7118 NE Vandenberg Ave.
Corvallis, OR 97330
(541) 757-4186 x 247 -OFFICE
(541) 757-4252 - FAX
(541) 207-7305 - CELL

From: "Rick Boatner" < Rick.J.Boatner@state.or.us>

Subject: Staats Lake update

Date: April 16, 2008 10:41:11 AM PDT

To: "Brad Bales" <Bradley.D.Bales@state.or.us>, "Brian Wolfer"

<Brian.H.Wolfer@state.or.us>, "Dale Mitchell" <Dale.L.Mitchell@state.or.us>, "Dan

Blevins" < Daniel.K.Blevins@state.or.us>, "GRAMLICH Nancy"

<Nancy.H.Gramlich@state.or.us>, "Jim Stinebaugh " <jim_stinebaugh@fws.gov>,

"Kathleen Harvey" <Kathleen.G.Harvey@state.or.us>, "Michael Odenthal"

<Michael.L.Odenthal@state.or.us>, "Michelle Dennehy"
<Michelle.N.Dennehy@state.or.us>, "Nancy Taylor"

<Nancy.C.Taylor@state.or.us>, "Peregrine Wolff" <Peregrine.L.Wolff@state.or.us>,

"Rick Kepler" <Rick.J.Kepler@state.or.us>, "Steven Marx"

<Steven.D.Marx@state.or.us>

Number of Canadian Cackler geese recovered at Staats Lake in Keizer.

4/11/08 - 45

4/12/08 - 13

4/13/08 - 7

4/15/08 - 0

4/16/08 - 1

Total - 66

2 geese went to Turtle Ridge Wildlife Center and are doing fine.

Rick Boatner Asst. District Wildlife Biologist South Willamette Watershed 7118 NE Vandenberg Ave Corvallis, OR 97330 (541)757-4186 ext. 227 rick.j.boatner@state.or.us

From: Michael Babbitt <mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us>

Subject: ODA Pesticides Inv.# 084204, goose carcasses

Date: April 16, 2008 11:44:16 AM PDT

To: Kathleen S Wickman kwickman@oda.state.or.us, Virginia M Palomo kwickman@oda.state.or.us, Janis R Brown kwickman@oda.state.or.us, Janis R Brown kwickman@oda.state.or.us, Janis R Brown kwickman@oda.state.or.us)

Cc: Dale L Mitchell dmitchel@oda.state.or.us, Daniel K Blevins

<dblevins@oda.state.or.us>. Michael Odenthal <modentha@oda.state.or.us>.

Greetings;

Presumably the three goose carcasses are at the lab now. This message updates the sample analysis request form sent with the samples.

Please put sample 2, the frozen carcass, on hold.

For samples 3 and 4: Analyze the esophagi, crops, and gizzards for zinc phosphide, separate and hold the feet for possible analysis, and hold the remainders.

Thank you and please let me know if you have any questions. Additional updates or requests are anticipated.

Michael Babbitt
Pesticide Investigator
Pesticides Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532
Phone: 503 986 4698

Phone: 503-986-4698 Fax: 503-986-4735

http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/

From: "Rick Boatner" < Rick. J. Boatner@state.or.us>

Subject: Updated Staats Lake

Date: April 17, 2008 9:01:59 AM PDT

To: "Brad Bales" <Bradley.D.Bales@state.or.us>, "Brian Wolfer"

<Brian.H.Wolfer@state.or.us>, "Dale Mitchell" <Dale.L.Mitchell@state.or.us>, "Dan

Blevins" < Daniel.K.Blevins@state.or.us>, "GRAMLICH Nancy"

<Nancy.H.Gramlich@state.or.us>, "Jim Stinebaugh " <jim_stinebaugh@fws.gov>,

"Kathleen Harvey" <Kathleen.G.Harvey@state.or.us>, "Michael Odenthal"

<Michael.L.Odenthal@state.or.us>, "Michelle Dennehy"
<Michelle.N.Dennehy@state.or.us>, "Nancy Taylor"

<Nancy.C.Taylor@state.or.us>, "Peregrine Wolff" <Peregrine.L.Wolff@state.or.us>,

"Rick Kepler" < Rick. J. Kepler@state.or.us>, "Steven Marx"

<Steven.D.Marx@state.or.us>

Number of Canadian Cackler geese found dead at Staats Lake

4/11/08 - 45

4/12/08 - 13

4/13/08 - 7

4/15/08 - 0

4/16/08 - 1

4/16/08 - 1 found off Windsor Island Rd. within a 1/4 mi. of Staats Lake

4/17/08 - 0

Total - 67

2 geese went to Turtle Ridge Wildlife Center and are doing fine.

Rick Boatner Asst. District Wildlife Biologist South Willamette Watershed 7118 NE Vandenberg Ave Corvallis, OR 97330 (541)757-4186 ext. 227 rick.j.boatner@state.or.us From: Jim_Stinebaugh@fws.gov

Subject Fw: NWHC case 22025, cackling goese from Staats Lake

Date April 17, 2008 11 44 12 AM PDT

To dmitchel@oda.state.or.us, kharvey@oda.state.or.us, mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us

Please see the below e-mail for an update on lab results. Also, be advised that Tuesday, I visited McNarry Golf Course and several local grass seed fields looking for signs of ZP. Didn't find any! What I did find were lots of goose droppings in perrenial grass seed fields. FWS Bio Molty Monroe is currently observing the geese at staats lake to try and determine where they are feeding. I'll let you know if her efforts produce results.

Jim

Jim Stinebaugh 9025 SW Hillman Ct 3134 Wilsonville, OR 97070 (503)682-6131

---- Forwarded by Jim Stinebaugh/WLE/R1/FWS/DOI on 04/17/2008 11:38 AM

"Peregrine Wolff" <Peregrine.L.Wolf 1@state or.us>

<Jim_Stinebaugh@fws.gov> cc

04/17/2008 10:57 AM

Subject

FW: NWHC case 22025, cackling geese

from Staats Lake

We should have results from Michigan toxicology lab by Friday at the latest Preliminary results indicate high probability of phosphine. Peri

From: Krysten L Schuler [mailto:kschuler@usgs.gov] Sent Thursday, April 17, 2008 9:30 AM To: WOLFF Peregrine L

Subject: NWHC case 22025, cackling geese from Staats Lake

We took a look at the cackling geese submitted from Staats Lake, Marion county, Oregon (NWHC case 22025, OR reference number CAGO 1784, 1785, 1786) For accession 1: The cause of death in this well nourished, adult female Caciding goose is not evident at necropsy. The principle findings were lots of feed in the upper GI tract--indicative of sudden death and poisoning. Other findings were pulmonary edema which may be, in part, due to freeze artifact; and fluids in the body cavity. For accession 2: The cause of death in this one year-old, well nourished male Cackling goose is not evident at necropsy. Presence of feed in the upper esophagus indicates this bird died suddenly, probably due to poisoning

For accession 3: The cause of death in this well nourished, adult male Cackling goose is not evident at necropsy. Principle findings were severe pulmonary edema; a portion of which may be attributed to freeze artifact.

Because there was no evidence of aspergillosis at gross necropsy, we are running tests on the brain for cholinesterase inhibition that would indicate poisoning by a organophosphate or carbamate. We have sent samples to MSU to be run for phosphine gas to test for zinc phosphide poisoning. I'll be in touch as soon as I have any new results.

Cheers.

Krysten

Krysten Schuler, PhD Wildlife Ecologist Field Investigation Team USGS National Wildlife Health Center 6006 Schroeder Road

Madison WI 53711 (608) 270-2447 (608) 270-2415 tax Eschuler Busgs gr. From: Michael Babbitt <mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us> Subject: ODA Pesticides Inv.# 084204, amendment

Date: April 17, 2008 3:33:14 PM PDT

To: Kathleen S Wickman kwickman@oda.state.or.us, Virginia M Palomo kvpalomo@oda.state.or.us, Janis R Brown jbrown@oda.state.or.us

Cc: Dale L Mitchell dmitchel@oda.state.or.us, Daniel K Blevins

<dblevins@oda.state.or.us>, Michael Odenthal <modentha@oda.state.or.us>,

Greetings;

As was discussed earlier today, our request for analysis is as follows:

Separately for each sample, ##2, 3, and 4:

Analyze the upper digestive tract (esophagi, crops, and presumably gizzards) for zinc phosphide.

Keep the lower digestive tract on hold.

Keep the feet on hold for possible organophoshate analysis; and

Keep the remainder of the carcass on hold.

Thank you and please let me know if you have any questions.

Michael Babbitt
Pesticide Investigator
Pesticides Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532
Phone: 503-986-4698

Fax: 503-986-4735

http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/

From: "Rick Boatner" < Rick. J. Boatner@state.or.us>

Subject: Staats Lake update

Date: April 21, 2008 10:06:13 AM PDT

To: "Brad Bales" < Bradley.D.Bales@state.or.us>, "Brian Wolfer"

<Brian.H.Wolfer@state.or.us>, "Dale Mitchell" <Dale.L.Mitchell@state.or.us>, "Dan

Blevins" < Daniel.K.Blevins@state.or.us>, "GRAMLICH Nancy"

<Nancy.H.Gramlich@state.or.us>, "Jim Stinebaugh " <jim_stinebaugh@fws.gov>,

"Kathleen Harvey" <Kathleen.G.Harvey@state.or.us>, "Michael Odenthal"

<Michael.L.Odenthal@state.or.us>, "Michelle Dennehy"
<Michelle.N.Dennehy@state.or.us>, "Nancy Taylor"

<Nancy.C.Taylor@state.or.us>, "Peregrine Wolff" <Peregrine.L.Wolff@state.or.us>,

"Rick Kepler" < Rick.J. Kepler@state.or.us>, "Steven Marx"

<Steven.D.Marx@state.or.us>

Number of Canadian Cackler geese found dead at Staats Lake

4/11/08 - 45

4/12/08 - 13

4/13/08 - 7

4/15/08 - 0

4/16/08 - 1

4/16/08 - 1 found off Windsor Island Rd. within a 1/4 mi. of Staats Lake

4/17/08 - 0

4/18/08 - 0

4/21/08 - 0

Total - 67

2 geese went to Turtle Ridge Wildlife Center and are doing fine.

Rick Boatner Asst. District Wildlife Biologist South Willamette Watershed 7118 NE Vandenberg Ave Corvallis. OR 97330 (541)757-4186 ext. 227 rick.j.boatner@state.or.us Brad Bales
Migratory Game Bird Program
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
3406 Cherry Avenue, NE
Salem, OR 97303
Telephone 503.947.6322
Cell 503.381.7621
Fax 503.947.6330

email bradley.d.bales@state.or.us

From: Peregrine Wolff

Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2008 4:14 PM

To: Colin Gillin; Bradley Bales; meg.j.eden@state.or.us; Rick Boatner

Cc: <u>Jim Stinebaugh@fws.gov</u>

Subject: FW: Staat's Lake geese

FYI

From: Krysten L Schuler [mailto:kschuler@usgs.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2008 2:52 PM

To: WOLFF Peregrine L

Subject: Staat's Lake geese

Hi Peri,

We got the tox results back on the geese (NWHC case 22025). All 3 of 3 geese that we submitted to MSU were positive for phosphine gas as well. The pathologist is working on the final report right now so you should have it shortly.

From: Dale Mitchel dmitchel@oda.state.or.us

Subject: Fwd: Staat's Lake geese

Date: April 23, 2008 11:19:54 AM PDT

To: Daniel K Blevins dblevins@oda.state.or.us, Michael J Babbitt

<mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us>, Michael L Odenthal <modentha@oda.state.or.us>,

Kathleen G Harvey <Kathleen.G.Harvey@state.or.us>

Cc: Christopher K Kirby <ckirby@oda.state.or.us>

Begin forwarded message:

From: Bruce Pokarney < bpokarne@oda.state.or.us >

Date: April 23, 2008 10:14:13 AM PDT

To: Dale L Mitchell < dmitchel@oda.state.or.us >, Christopher K Kirby

<ckirby@oda.state.or.us>

Subject: Fwd: Staat's Lake geese

This came in to me late yesterday afternoon. I'm just now able to get to my mail and apologize for the delay. You may have seen this already.

bp

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Michelle Dennehy" < Michelle.N.Dennehy@state.or.us>

Date: April 22, 2008 4:20:23 PM PDT

To: "POKARNEY Bruce A" < Bruce.A.Pokarney@state.or.us >

Subject: FW: Staat's Lake geese

From: Bradley Bales

Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2008 4:16 PM

To: Michelle Dennehy

Subject: FW: Staat's Lake geese

More results confirming the zinc phosphide. Please pass on to your counterpart at ODA. Thanks.

From: "Michelle Dennehy" < Michelle.N.Dennehy@state.or.us>

Subject: RE: Staats Lake update

Date: April 24, 2008 5:21:46 PM PDT

To: "Rick Boatner" <Rick.J.Boatner@state.or.us>, "Brad Bales"

<Bradley.D.Bales@state.or.us>, "Brian Wolfer" <Brian.H.Wolfer@state.or.us>,

"Dale Mitchell" <Dale.L.Mitchell@state.or.us>, "Dan Blevins" <Daniel.K.Blevins@state.or.us>, "GRAMLICH Nancy H"

<Nancy.H.Gramlich@state.or.us>, "Jim Stinebaugh " <jim_stinebaugh@fws.gov>,

"Kathleen Harvey" <Kathleen.G.Harvey@state.or.us>, "Michael Odenthal"

<Michael.L.Odenthal@state.or.us>, "Nancy Taylor" <Nancy.C.Taylor@state.or.us>,

"Peregrine Wolff" < Peregrine.L.Wolff@state.or.us>, "Rick Kepler"

<Rick.J.Kepler@state.or.us>, "Steven Marx" <Steven.D.Marx@state.or.us>

Cc: "POKARNEY Bruce A" <Bruce.A.Pokarney@state.or.us>, <Joan_Jewett@fws.gov>

FYI, I received a call from Roger Martin, lobbyist with Oregon Golf Association, and he just wanted to let us know that McNary Golf Course (half a mile from the lake) has not used zinc phosphide in five years. Roger said this is strictly an FYI; he isn't asking us to do anything with this information but be aware of it.

Thanks, Michelle

From: Rick Boatner

Sent: Friday, April 18, 2008 10:17 AM

To: Brad Bales; Brian Wolfer; Dale Mitchell; Dan Blevins; GRAMLICH Nancy; Jim Stinebaugh; Kathleen Harvey; Michael Odenthal; Michelle Dennehy; Nancy Taylor;

Peregrine Wolff; Rick Kepler; Steven Marx

Subject: Staats Lake update

Number of Canadian Cackler geese found dead at Staats Lake

4/11/08 - 45

4/12/08 - 13

4/13/08 - 7

4/15/08 - 0

4/16/08 - 1

4/16/08 - 1 found off Windsor Island Rd. within a 1/4 mi. of Staats Lake

4/17/08 - 0 4/18/08 - 0

Total - 67

2 geese went to Turtle Ridge Wildlife Center and are doing fine.

Rick Boatner
Asst. District Wildlife Biologist
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7118 NE Vandenberg Ave
Corvallis, OR 97330
(541)757-4186 ext. 227
rick.j.boatner@state.or.us



Department of Agriculture

635 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97301-2532

MAY 1st Geese Advisory Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed



Due to reports of geese remaining in the Willamette Valley longer than usual, it is very important that all precautions be taken to prevent ANY chance of geese being killed by above-ground applications of zinc phosphide.

Zinc phosphide poisoning of geese or other migratory birds will not be tolerated. It is illegal to kill geese with zinc phosphide. Additional incidents may result in the severe restriction or a total ban of the use of zinc phosphide in the Willamette Valley.

There are three Special Local Need (SLN) labels for the use of zinc phosphide above-ground in/on grass grown for seed (labels amended April 2008). To prevent zinc phosphide exposure to geese, label statements on the SLNs include, but are not limited to:

- ◆ Applications are only allowed May 1 through August 31.
- ◆ Do not make applications if geese or other migratory birds have been observed in the field within the last seven (7) days.
- If geese are observed in the treated field within seven (7) days of the application (ie. after the application), hazing is recommended. A hazing permit is not required.
- Users are advised that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes it unlawful to kill any migratory bird except as permitted by regulation. Any bird deaths caused by application of this pesticide is a violation of both state and federal law. In North America, all birds are considered migratory except for upland game birds (e.g. grouse, ptarmigans, prairie-chickens, quail, ring-necked pheasant and wild turkey) and introduced bird species (e.g. European starling, house sparrow, and rock dove).

MAKE SURE NO GEESE HAVE BEEN IN YOUR FIELD ANY TIME WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS BEFORE MAKING A ZINC PHOSPHIDE APPLICATION <u>AND</u> HAZE THEM OUT IF THEY SHOW UP AFTER AN APPLICATION. THE USE OF ZINC PHOSPHIDE IS AT STAKE.

The three SLN labels amended (April 30, 2009 expiration date) are:

- (1) HACCO/ Prozap Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait, (EPA Reg. No. 61282-14), OR-990009.
- (2) Bell/ ZP Rodent Bait AG (EPA Reg. No. 12455-17), OR-990034
- (3) HACCO/ Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets (EPA Reg. No. 61282-49), OR-050009.

Labels are available at http://www.pnn.wsu.edu/pnnor.html#Section24cs
If you have any questions please contact Rose Kachadoorian or Janet Fults at ODA at (503) 986-4635.

Date of advisory - April 30, 2008



Department of Agriculture 635 Capitol Street NE Salem. OR 97301-2532



July 7, 2008

Oregon Grass Seed Growers,

The purpose of this letter is to serve as a reminder about some of the restrictions on the three Special Local Need pesticide labels which allow for above-ground use of zinc phosphide on grass grown for seed. The most current labels have an expiration date of April 30, 2009. All labels prohibit above-ground application after August 31. Labels are:

- Bell Lab./ZP® Rodent Bait AG, EPA Reg. No. 12455-17, SLN No. OR-990034
- HACCO/ Prozap® Zinc Phosphide Pellets, EPA Reg. No. 61282-49, SLN No. OR-050009
- HACCO/Prozap® Zinc Phos. Oat Bait, EPA Reg. No. 61282-14, SLN No. OR-990009

Label restrictions state:

> Pre-Harvest Broadcast Application:

If you have applied zinc phosphide within 60 days of harvest, you cannot use the seed screenings or straw for animal feed. You also cannot graze the treated fields within 60 days of an application.

> Post-Harvest - Between Windrows

If you apply zinc phosphide between windrows, you cannot use the seed screenings or straw for animal feed. In addition, fields cannot be grazed within 60 days of an application.

Post-Harvest – Broadcast Use:

You need to remove all seed/plant by-products (including straw) from the field before treatment or straw-load may be left in field if you do not bale or use straw.

Fields cannot be grazed within 60 days of an application. After treatment of the field, do not remove straw from the field or bale straw for any purpose.

These Special Local Need labels and specific use restrictions are expected to change when a tolerance for zinc phosphide is established by EPA. Current labels are available at: http://www.pnn.wsu.edu/pnnor.html#Section24cs

If you have any questions, contact Rose Kachadoorian or Janet Fults of the Oregon Department of Agriculture- Pesticides Division, (503) 986-4635.



Department of Agriculture

635 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97301-2532

Use Expiration Advisory Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed



There are three Special Local Need (SLN) labels for the use of zinc phosphide above-ground in on grass grown for seed (labels amended April 2008). To prevent zinc phosphide exposure to geese, label statements on the SLNs include, but are not limited to:

- ◆ Applications are only allowed May 1 through August 31. Do NOT apply from September 1 through April 30.
- Do not make applications if geese or other migratory birds have been observed in the field within the last seven (7) days.
- If geese are observed in the treated field within seven (7) days of the application (ie. after the application), hazing is recommended. A hazing permit is not required.
- ◆ Users are advised that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes it unlawful to kill any migratory bird except as permitted by regulation. Any bird deaths caused by application of this pesticide is a violation of both state and federal law. In North America, all birds are considered migratory except for upland game birds (e.g. grouse, ptarmigans, prairie-chickens, quail, ring-necked pheasant and wild turkey) and introduced bird species (e.g. European starling, house sparrow, and rock dove).

ALL ABOVE GROUND USE OF ZINC PHOSPHIDE MUST END AUGUST 31, 2008

The three SLN labels amended (April 30, 2009 expiration date) are:

- (1) HACCO Prozap Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait, (EPA Reg. No. 61282-14), OR-990009.
- (2) Bell ZP Rodent Bait AG (EPA Reg. No. 12455-17), OR-990034
- (3) HACCO Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets (EPA Reg. No. 61282-49), OR-050009.

Labels are available at http://www.pnn.wsu.edu/pnnor.html#Section24cs

If you have any questions please contact Rose Kachadoorian or Janet Fults at ODA at (503) 986-4635.

Date of Advisory: 08 12 2008

ODA PESTICIDE BULLETIN

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Winter 2008

Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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CROPS GROWN FOR SEED

If you grow a seed crop, apply pesticides to seed crops or are a seed conditioner, take time to learn your responsibilities associated with the use of pesticides registered through the Special Local Need [SLN or 24(c)] process.

Most SLN labels for use on a seed crop do not have a food or feed tolerance. Applicators, growers, and seed conditioners must comply with the use restrictions outlined on the pesticide label. These specialty seed crop registrations are only made possible with these restrictions to prevent ANY pesticide residues from entering food/feed channels of trade.

The following responsibilities are clearly spelled out in OAR 603-057-0535 and on each pesticide label:

- Crop is declared a non-feed/non-food use,
- Specific records of pesticide applications, distribution and disposal of crop/crop parts are required,
- No grazing of the crop, stubble, or regrowth.
- No portion of seed crop may be used or distributed for food or feed, including (not limited to) green chop, forage, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, straw, roots, bulbs, foliage or seed screenings,
- · Seed screenings must be disposed of (not used for feed), and
- Seed from a treated field MUST bear the following container labeling:

"This seed was produced using one or more products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency has not established pesticide residue tolerances. This seed, in whole, as sprouts, or in any form, may not be used for human consumption or animal feed. Failure to comply with this condition may violate the requirements of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, the Oregon Department of Agriculture and other regulatory agencies."

These restrictions apply to special local need registrations for the following crops:

Alfalfa, alliums (except garlic), arugula, beet (garden and sugar), birdsfoot trefoil, broccoli (including Chinese), Brussels sprouts, burdock, cabbage (including Chinese), carrot, cauliflower, celery, cilantro/coriander, clover, collards, cucumber, dill, drug & medicinal crops, endive, escarole, herbs (culinary), herbs (dietary supplement), kale (including Chinese), kohlrabi, lettuce, meadowfoam, mizuna, mustard (including Chinese), parsley, parsnip, radish (except daikon), rapeseed (industrial oil only), rutabaga, spinach, summer squash, winter squash (except pumpkin), Swiss chard, turnip, vetch

Note: Grass grown for seed is not covered specifically by the above restrictions, however labels may carry other restrictions.

Not complying with these directions is a violation of ORS 634.372 and will jeopardize the registration status of these products and specialty seed crop uses. Growers, applicators and conditioners must communicate as they share responsibility to keep illegal residues out of the food/feed chain.

Pay attention to special

requirements when

growing a seed crop.



Department of Agriculture 635 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97301-2532

PESTICIDE ADVISORY NOTICE

Zinc Phosphide and Grass Grown for Seed

According to information received by the department, vole control continues to be a pressing issue for many grass seed growers. There is still some confusion about which Special Local Need (SLN) or FIFRA Sec. 24c registrations for the use of zinc phosphide are current, and which are expired. Note-ALL SLN labels have expiration dates clearly indicated on the label. Labels are available at: http://www.pnn.wsu.edu/pnnor.html#Section24cs

BELOW GROUND APPLICATIONS

There are currently two SLN labels which allow year-round, below ground vole control in grass grown for seed. These are:

- (1) Bell/ ZP Rodent Bait AG (EPA Reg. No. 12455-17), OR-050031
- (2) HACCO/ Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets (EPA Reg. No. 61282-49), OR-050032

ABOVE GROUND APPLICATIONS

There are currently no labels which allow above ground use in grass grown for seed September 1- April 30. There are only three labels which allow above ground applications. Above ground applications are only allowed May 1 through August 31. Additional restrictions are stated on these labels, including: (1) Do not apply this product to an area greater than a 20 acre solid block within any given field; and (2) Total acreage treated, not to exceed 30% of field. The three labels which allow above ground applications are:

- (1) HACCO/ Prozap Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait, (EPA Reg. No. 61282-14), OR-990009.
- (2) Bell/ ZP Rodent Bait AG (EPA Reg. No. 12455-17), OR-990034
- (3) HACCO/ Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets (EPA Reg. No. 61282-49), OR-050009.

There are currently NO LABELS which allow (1) limited broadcast applications in alternating strips, or (2) limited broadcast applications between windrows.

The use of any pesticide product inconsistent with product labeling is a violation of Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 634 (ORS 634), Pesticide Control Law and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide. and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Violation of ORS 634 or FIFRA may result in the issuance of an enforcement action, including but not limited to crop embargo/detainment, license suspension/ revocation or denial and/or imposition of civil penalties.

If you have any questions please contact Rose Kachadoorian or Janet Fults at (503) 986-4635.

Date of advisory - February 4, 2008

ODA PESTICIDE BULLETIN

ODA PESTICIDE BULLETIN

Issue XXXVII

Summer 2008

Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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ODA ISSUES 2007 PURS REPORT

July 30, 2008... The Oregon Department of Agriculture has released the 2007 Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) annual report, summarizing data collected last year—making it the first report to include information from a mandatory electronic reporting of pesticide use statewide. The requirement to report online applies to anyone using a registered pesticide or pest control product in the course of business, for a government entity, or in a public place. The 2007 annual report also includes data from a household pesticide use survey.

For 2007, there were 5,732 reporters who filed 284,984 reports of pesticide use into PURS. The reports identified 551 active ingredients used statewide last year. The most used active ingredient, by pounds, was the soil fumigant metam-sodium (42 percent of total pounds reported). The next two most commonly used active ingredients were the herbicide glyphosate (9 percent), and copper naphthenate (7 percent), used as a wood preservative.

Among all site categories of pesticide use reported to PURS, agriculture reported the greatest percentage of active ingredients by pounds, at 84.7 percent. Because of licensing requirements for pesticide use on agricultural and forest crops, along with outreach efforts to agricultural and forestry pesticide applicators, it is likely that compliance with the requirement to report to PURS was greatest for these site categories. It is important to note that PURS data pertains to usage, with no determination of improper pesticide use.

"From what the statewide report tells us, there does not appear to be very many surprises regarding pesticide use in Oregon," says ODA Director Katy Coba. "Oregon pesticide use shows similarities with what neighboring California has been finding through their reporting system. One year's data is interesting, but we hope the reports collected this year and in the future will help provide a more clear picture of trends in Oregon's pesticide use."

The 2007 PURS report identifies a number of challenging issues that may have kept the data from being complete. Some reporters had varying skill levels and access regarding online reporting. Some did not understand the mandatory reporting deadline. Others had trouble identifying the product used. ODA will continue working to improve PURS and provide further outreach and education to those pesticide users required to report.

Although detailed information on 2007 non-household pesticide use was electronically collected, the law that created PURS protects confidentiality of individual users and requires ODA to prepare an annual report summarizing the data collected through PURS.

The 2007 PURS report also contains the second year of household use data collected by a voluntary statewide survey. There is no requirement for households to report their pesticide usage online.

While 1,693 households agreed to complete pesticide use diaries last year, only

1,483 actually completed at least emonth of reporting. The survey shows only 40 percent of the household reports contained sufficient information to calculate pounds of active ingredients used. The greatest percentage of pesticide applications in a household setting was reported to have taken place outdoors. The major purpose listed for pesticide use was to control all types of "bugs" (fleas, insects, spiders, etc.), closely followed by weed control. Challenges included participants being unable to specify the amount of pesticide used, determine what products were actually pesticides, and provide correct product identification. Information collected from the 2007 household survey is considered insufficient to calculate total household use of pesticides in Oregon.

The PURS 2007 annual report is available at: http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/purs_index.shtml

CARBOFURAN CANCELLATION

EPA has proposed a tolerance revocation for the active ingredient carbofuran and issued a notice of intent to cancel all carbofuran products. Carbofuran is an agricultural insecticide sold under the trade name Furadan. It also made news in 2006 after ODA investigations revealed misuse by some Malheur County onion growers.

EPA is allowing a 60 day comment period for both the tolerance revocation and cancellation. For more information. see the EPA website:

http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/carbofuran/ carbofuran_noic.htm

GEESE KILLED BY ZP

Spring 2008 was another bad season for Canada Geese in the Willamette Valley. In the largest goose kill since 2006, over sixty geese were found dead at Staats Lake in Keizer, OR.

Those that were sent to the lab for analysis tested positive for zinc phosphide (ZP) poisoning. ZP is used for rodent control in agricultural fields and other sites.

When using ZP, agriculturalists, in particular grass-seed growers, face the challenge of balancing the control of voles (also known as meadow mice) with the protection of geese. Vole populations were at very high levels in 2006, and geese were



killed at several locations in the Willamette Valley. This year, vole populations were high, and dead geese were found at Staats Lake. Investigations have been unable to definitively show any one or more persons to be at fault, but ODA believe that if ZP products were used properly, goose kills would be unlikely.

Killing geese with ZP, whether intentional or accidental, is illegal. Geese, whether resident or migratory, are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Additional incidents may result in severe restriction or a total ban of the product's use in the Willamette Valley. Anyone who finds dead geese or has information on the illegal use of zinc phosphide should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture at (503) 986-4635 or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's law enforcement office in Wilsonville, (503) 682-6131.

COHO SALMON RE-LISTED BY NOAA

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Fisheries Service decided on February 4, 2008 that Oregon Coast Coho Salmon would be once again listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The effective date of this decision was May 12, 2008. The decision was a reversal of a 2006 decision to de-list the species. NOAA officials stated that the 2006 decision was

made based on unreliable data. NOAA was forced to re-evaluate the listing under a federal court decision.



This decision affects Oregon pesticide applicators making applications of certain pesticide active ingredients near Oregon Coastal Coho streams. A separate 2004 court ruling established buffer zones for using certain pesticides around waterways that host threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead species. In 2006 the Coastal Coho streams were effectively removed from this court order when NOAA delisted the species. As of May 12, 2008, the reverse became true as the Coastal Coho streams were returned to the court ordered streams that require buffering.

A full listing of the pesticide active ingredients involved in this court order along with county-by-county maps of affected streams is available on the ODA website.

http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/buffers.shtml

NEMACUR CANCELLATION CHANGE

EPA has extended the deadline from May 31, 2008 to November 30, 2008 for persons other than manufacturers to sell and distribute Nemacur 3 Emulsifiable Systemic Insecticide-Nematicide (EPA Reg. No 264-731) and Nemacur 10% Turf and Ornamental Nematicide (EPA Reg. No 432-1291).

End users (example farmers) who have product may continue to use these products until their stocks are exhausted,

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DA PESTICIDE BUILLE

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Summer/Fall 2005

Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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PESTICIDE USE REPORTING RETURNS

The 2005 Oregon Legislature provided funding and guidance for the Oregon Department of Agriculture to operate the Oregon Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) for the 2005-2007 biennium. A total of \$1.9 million has been provided for final development and operation of PURS for the biennium. About one-half of these funds come from "general funds" (tax dollars). The balance comes from an annual fee of \$40 per pesticide product paid by the companies that register these products for use in Oregon.

As a result of the Legislature's action, the department will be conducting public hearings in coming months to amend current administrative rules and address the statutory changes made to PURS. As new information on PURS becomes available it will be posted on the web at http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST.

Here are some frequently asked questions regarding PURS:

When should I begin keeping records of the pesticide use information to be reported?

Beginning January 1, 2006, you should keep records of your pesticide use. We presently expect that the system to report your pesticide application information will be available during 2006, but likely not until mid-year. The department will post forms on our website that can be printed to help you keep your records of pesticide use until the electronic reporting system becomes available.

Will I need to report my use of pesticides in 2005 or earlier years?

No. The current PURS will begin with 2006 data (pesticide use from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006).

When and how will I be able to report my pesticide use into PURS?

We presently expect the system for receiving your pesticide use information will be available for input during 2006, but likely not until mid-year. As was the case previously, the system will be electronic, requiring reporting to PURS via the internet. A special web site will be made available for reporting. There are no provisions to accept written reports.

What information will I need to report to PURS?

All the information previously required will continue to be required. Forms posted on the department web site clearly



Pesticide reporters will now provide location information on a watershed or ZIP code basis (watersheds shown above).

X

GOOSE DEATHS TOPER INVESTIGATION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is conducting investigations following the recent deaths of more than three dozen resident Canada geese in two different locations around the Willamette Valley. Zinc phosphide, a rodenticide used for vole, mouse and ground squirrel control, has been confirmed as the cause of death. A total of 36 dead geese were found August 18 and August 19 near Dayton and another 11 dead geese were found August 22 near Hillsboro.

The geese appear to have suffered the same death as several hundred geese, mostly migratory, that were found dead between November 2004 and March 2005 in six locations around the Willamette Valley. A total of about 300 Canada geese were found dead near McMinnville, Keizer, Staats Lake in north Salem and Ankeny, Finley and Baskett Slough national wildlife refuges. USFWS Agents believe it is likely that more geese died but were not discovered or reported.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents are investigating whether those geese died as a result of the misuse of zinc phosphide, which is regulated as a Restricted Use Pesticide. Label restrictions say that zinc phosphide must be placed directly in a burrow. The Oregon Department of Agriculture issued Special Local Need registrations (SLNs) for zinc phosphide with limited broadcast applications on grass grown for seed fields between May 1 through August 31. This limited time period was determined to be when there was the least risk to geese in the Willamette Valley. Geese, whether resident or migratory, are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Zinc phosphide is highly toxic to rodents, birds, fish and other wildlife, although it is not believed to be hazardous to birds of prey that eat rodents that have been killed by it. When zinc phosphide is ingested it is converted by stomach acids to phosphine gas, which acts on the heart, kidney and liver; death occurs from heart and kidney failure. Death usually occurs within 15 minutes to four hours after ingestion of a toxic dose, but sometimes death may not occur for several days.

If anyone finds, or has found, dead geese or has information on the illegal use of zinc phosphide contact Jim Stinebaugh, 503-682-6131, Joan Jewett or David Patte, 503-231-6121 at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's law enforcement office in Wilsonville.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE ADVISORY

All above ground applications of zinc phosphide on grasses grown for seed allowed by Oregon Special Local Need (SLN) registrations ENDED AUGUST 31, 2005.

Please be advised there is NO extension of the AUGUST 31 deadline. Misuse of these products is a violation of state and federal law and may result in criminal and/or civil enforcement action. Misuse could also result in permanent cancellation of above-ground applications on grass grown for seed.

In July 2005, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) issued three additional SLN registrations for the use of zinc phosphide products on grasses grown for seed. These registrations allowed specific above ground uses until AUGUST 31.

ALL ABOVE GROUND APPLICATIONS ON GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED EXPIRED AUGUST 31.

The SLN registrations affected are:

Registrant	Product	EPA Reg No.	OR SLN No.		
HACCO	Prozap Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait	61282-14	OR-990009		
HACCO	Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets	61282-49	OR-050021 & OR-050009		
Bell	ZP Rodent Bait AG	12455-17	OR-050022 & OR-990034		
R & M Extermi- nators	Zinc Phosphide on Oats	4271-16	OR-050023		

The ONLY use allowed after August 31 is "below ground hand-baiting" specifically for voles in Grasses Grown for Seed is allowed by the 050021, 050022 and 050023 SLN labels. The appropriate SLN label MUST be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

If you have any questions please contact Rose Kachadoorian or Janet Fults at (503) 986-4635.

OUTREACH EFFORTS

ODA has recently engaged in outreach efforts to educate growers about increasing the margin of safety for zinc phosphide products used in grass grown for seed. The department has organized meetings with growers and issued pesticide advisories to clarify label uses and restrictions. In addition, the department has collaborated with registrants, other agencies, OSU researchers, the OSU Cooperative Extension Service, and other interested parties to determine management practices for voles that minimize effects to nontarget species. Discussion topics have included: using geese repellants, using other rodenticides, modifying application methods and rates, and learning more about voles. ODA will continue its efforts to bring information to growers as it becomes available.

PAGE 8.....ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY



Pesticide Information Center OnLine

PICOL OUTPUT - STANDARD

Ingredient EQ ZINC PHOSPHIDE States EQ OR Year EQ 2007 AND Intended Users EQ COMMERCIAL States EQ OR Year EQ 2007

NAME	EPA#	SLN#	INGREDIENT CONCENTRATION		REGISTRANT NAME	
BONIDE GOPHERTOX GOPHER KILLER	4-285		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.00%	BONIDE PRODUCTS INC	
BONIDE MOLETOX II MOLE & GOPHER KILLER	4-285		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.00%	BONIDE PRODUCTS INC	
ENFORCER GOPHER BAIT	61282- 51- 40849		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.00%	ENFORCER PRODUCTS	
ERAZE RODENT PELLETS	12455- 18- 3240		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	MOTOMCO LTD	
FORCE'S MOLE RID	12455- 30-814		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	CARAJON CHEMICAL COMPANY INC	
FORCE'S MOUS-CON NO.2	814-9		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	CARAJON CHEMICAL COMPANY INC	
FORCE'S POISON PELLETS	12455- 30-814	11	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	CARAJON CHEMICAL COMPANY INC	
GORDON'S MOLE & GOPHER KILLER POISON PELLETS	12455- 30- 33955		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	PBI/GORDON CORPORATION	
GRANT'S MOLE & GOPHER BAIT [SPANISH]	12455- 30- 1663		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.0%	GRANT LABORATORIES, INC.	

12455- 30- 7401		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	VOLUNTARY PURCHASING GROUPS
12455- 30- 3240		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	MOTOMCO LTD
12455- 85- 3240		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	MOTOMCO LTD
358- 165		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	NOTT MANUFACTURING CO INC
61282- 49	il .		2.0%	NEOGEN CORP. HACCO, INC.
61 282 - 49	11	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.0%	NEOGEN CORP. HACCO, INC.
61282- 14		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.0%	NEOGEN CORP. / HACCO, INC.
61282- 14	11	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	NEOGEN CORP. / HACCO, INC.
61282- 49		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.0%	NEOGEN CORP. HACCO, INC.
61282- 49			2.0%	NEOGEN CORP. / HACCO, INC.
61282- 50		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.0%	NEOGEN CORP. / HACCO, INC.
4-285- 9086		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	ROXIDE INTERNATIONAL INC
12455- 17		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.
12455- 30- 1663		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.0%	GRANT LABORATORIES, INC.
	30- 7401 12455- 30- 3240 12455- 85- 3240 358- 165 61282- 49 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14	30- 7401 12455- 30- 3240 12455- 85- 3240 358- 165 61282- 49 61282- 49 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 14 61282- 15 61282- 16 61282- 17 61285- 9086 12455- 17 12455- 30-	Sinc	Sinc

PEANUTS MOLE & GOPHER BAIT II PELLETS	30-25		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	CHEMICAL COMPANY INC
TOMCAT MOLE & GOPHER BAIT	12455- 30- 3240		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	MOTOMCO LTD
VICTOR MOLE & GOPHER KILLER	4-285- 47629		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.00%	WOODSTREAM CORP.
ZINC PHOSPHIDE CONC / RODENT & LAGOMORPH CONTROL	56228- 6		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	63.2%	USDA - APHIS - WS
ZINC PHOSPHIDE ON OATS	4271- 16		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.0%	R & M EXTERMINATOR
ZINC PHOSPHIDE ON WHEAT /MOUSE CONTROL	56228- 3		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	1.82%	USDA - APHIS - WS
ZP RODENT BAIT	12455- 18		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.
ZP RODENT BAIT AG	12455- 17		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.
ZP RODENT BAIT AG (GRASS GROWN/SEED- BELOW GROUND HANDBAITIN)	12455- 17	11	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.
ZP RODENT BAIT AG (GRASSES GROWN/SEED - VOLES CONTROL)	12455- 17	11	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.
ZP RODENT BAIT PLACE PAC	12455- 59		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.
ZP RODENT OAT BAIT AG	12455- 102		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.
ZP RODENT OAT BAIT AG	56228- 14- 12455		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	2.0%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.
ZP TRACKING POWDER	12455- 16		ZINC PHOSPHIDE	10%	BELL LABORATORIES, INC.

Format Labels

Export to Excel

Refine Query

New Query

Broadcast Zinc Phosphide (Bell ZP Rodent Bait, 12455-17 Hacco Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets 61282-49

Aerial	Aerial - Not allowed					
Alfalfa	Dry Beans					
Barley	Bushberries and caneberries					
Orchards and groves	Christmas Tree, Ornamental, and non- bearing fruit tree plantations and nursery stock					
Potatoes	Grape vineyard					
Sugar Beets	Timothy for hay Timothy for seed					
Wheat	Non-crop rights-of-way Poplar/cottonwood (Bell)					
	Grass grown for seed					

LABORATORY SERVICES Phone: (503) 872-6644 **EXPORT SERVICE CENTER**

Phone: (503) 872-6630 FAX: (503) 872-6615



Attachment REGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1207 NW NAITO PARKWAY, STE 204 **PORTLAND, OREGON 97209-2835**

Laws And Regulations Administered By: Plant Division: (503) 986-4635

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS - OREGON ENFORCEMENT SAMPLES

Requesting Division/Agency/Firm Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticide Division 635 Capitol St., N.E. Salem, OR 97301 Phone: (503) 986-4635

Contact Person: Dale Mitchell Accounting Information: 34697 Source/Establishment/Registrant

STAATS LAKE

NW CORNER OF RIVER ROAD & LOCKHAVEN DRIVE

KEIZER, OR 97303 Sampled By: ODFW Sampled on: 4/10/08

Sampled At: STAATS LAKE BY ODFW

Sampling Method:

COLLECTED BY ODFW, PLACED IN CLEAN PLASTIC BAG.

Sample Preparation: KEPT IN ODA FRIDGE/FREEZER Related Samples: 084201-1 ANALYZED BY USFWS 084201-1 ANALYZED BY USFWS OR OSU

Lab Services LN Set: 08-B16 TO 169

Reason for Sampling: POSSIBLE POISONING Sample Received By: Kathleen S. Wickman on 4/16/08.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Sample 084204-2: GRemarks: GIVEN TO				
		Analysis Requested	Analytical Results	Analyst
	6253	Zinc Phosphide	28 ppm MDL = 0.010 ppm	VMP
Sample 084204-3: G	GOOSE CARCASS	(THAWED)		
Remarks: GIVEN TO	ODA PEST. DIV.	4-15-08		
Lab. No.: 08-B168	Test No.	Analysis Requested	Analytical Results	Analyst
	6253	Zinc Phosphide	78 ppm MDL = 0.010 ppm	VMP
Sample 084204-4: G	GOOSE CARCASS	(THAWED)		
Remarks: GIVEN TO	ODA PEST. DIV.	4-15-08		
Lab. No.: 08-B169	Test No.	Analysis Requested	Analytical Results	Analyst
	6253	Zinc Phosphide	7.1 ppm MDL = 0.010 ppm	VMP

REMARKS:

Reviewed by:

Date: 4/24/08



Oregon Department of Agriculture 1207 NW Naito Parkway. Suite 204 Portland, Oregon 97209-2835



Laboratory Services Division Phone (503) 872-6644 FAX (503) 872-6615

UNIVERSAL SAMPLE COLLECTION AND LABORATORY ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM

Requesting Division/Agency/Firm Pesticide Division										
Address 635 Capital St., NE Salem, OR 97301										
Telephone	Contact Person Accounting Information 503-986-4698 Babbitt 34697									
	Source/Establishment/Registrant Name: Staats Lake									
Address:	NW corner	of River Ro	ad & Lockhaven Dri	ve	Keiz	zer			OR 97303	
Sampled At Staats L	Lake, by ODFW Establishment/Lic. No. Date/Time Collected Sample(s) Collected By ODFW									
Method of Sampling and Sample Preparation Collected by ODFW, placed in clean plastic bags. Given to ODA Pesticides Division on April 15, 2008. Kept in Division's sample refrigerator or freezer. Related Samples Reason for Sampling										
		W or USFWS, to b	be analyzed by USFWS or OSL		TO Gun		oossible p			
Date Received	d in Laboratory	Dro /				et .	Shipment Temperature Controls Sampling Loc.			
Sample Number	Laboratory Number		Sample Type/Product/B	rand		Code Pull Da		ainer ze	Test(s) Requested	
084204-1				plasti	c bag	necropsied at ODA, Salem, on 4/15/2008				
084204-2	167	goose carcass, kept frozen					plasti	c bag	zinc phosphide	
084204-3	168	goose carcass, thawed plastic bag zinc phosphi					zinc phosphide			
084204-4	168		goose carcass, thawe	ed			plasti	c bag	zinc phosphide	

Priority 1